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# NSA Officers Tell Of Aid CIA Gave

in a miniskirt inquired at one point. "He's probably throwing up in the men's room," a youth told her.

Robert Amory Jr., who was deputy director of the CIA at the height of the agency's relationship with the student organization, acknowledged in a telephone interview that "there was support to organizations like this. It would have been nonsense for there not to be. If we hadn't done this, we could have just been run over by the Commie front organizations" during the cold war years.

Amory said the CIA had given American students "the wherewithal" to attend international student conferences such as the Helsinki World Youth Festival in 1962 and the Vienna Youth Festival in 1959. The student organization was not officially represented at either meeting. Amory stressed that he was not among the officials primarily responsible for liaison with NSA.

Paul Potter, a vice president of NSA for national affairs in 1961, said in a telephone interview from Boston that NSA officers "collaborated more and more with the State Department and the CIA and became known as people who were willing to work in some sense as covers for CIA."

Potter, who is also a former president of the left-leaning Students for a Democratic Society, said NSA's international arm was a key front in student cold war politics.

He noted that the NSA became the principal force behind the continuing Coordinating Secretariat of the International Student Conference, headquartered in Leyden, the Netherlands. The Leyden group served as the Western counterpart to the Communist-dominated International Union of Students in Prague.

Edward Garvey, a former president of NSA, went to work for the Pentagon and then resigned to become the top officer of Leyden group, Potter said. Garvey, currently

a student at the Wisconsin Law School, could not immediately be reached for comment.

It was reported that Garvey received a \$3000 scholarship from the Independence Foundation in 1962. Former NSA president Dennis Shaul and Robert Francis, a full-time employee, also received grants from the foundation, believed to be a front for the CIA.

NSA's current leadership, while stressing that the ties with the CIA have been "terminated," acknowledged that the organization's immediate past president, Philip Sherburne, had procured their present headquarters and furniture in 1965 through the CIA.

"There are a lot of people who say let's haul the filing cabinets out on the street and get out of here," Robert Kunter, NSA's chief of student exchanges, said. "We still may."

In Boston, Paul Hellmuth, the trustee for the Independence Foundation, which holds the mortgage on the four-story building, was not available for comment.

"Nobody's getting anything," his secretary at the Boston law firm of Hale & Dorr said.

Sherburne, in an interview with The Washington Post, noted that the NSA's elected supervisory board under his leadership knew nothing of the CIA's connection with the student group. Other officials said this was also true of the present board.

The former Student Association president denied that the CIA had obtained draft deferments for officers of the organization. Sherburne was expecting such charges in the forthcoming 10,000-word Ramparts article.

He pointed out that some half-dozen of the organization's full-time staff members held LA classifications and "were in jeopardy of being drafted." In January, 1966, Sherburne was before the Presidential Appeals Board of the Selective Service System

to successfully plead that the young men be granted deferments. (Sherburne had already won his own exemption, he said.)

Sherburne said he based his appeal upon the fact that NSA's male staff and officers were all of draft age and that the group "would be destroyed" unless exemptions were granted.

One source within NSA expressed grave concern that the exposure of his group's long-standing ties to the CIA would lead to a wave of political arrests—and possibly executions — abroad. "People are going to be killed as a result of this," the source said.

Students who had been granted NSA-financed scholarships

to study in the United States would now be generally accused of being espionage agents for the CIA.

NSA sources asserted that in 1957 and 1958, the CIA had financed the education of hundreds of Algerian students at American schools.

At the time, an ultimately successful guerrilla effort to drive the French out of Algeria was under way. Paris responded by expelling Algerian students from French schools. The Algerian student program is now being run openly, through NSA, by the State Department.